OF TEMPERANCE REFORM. THE ORGAN

in consequence tarred and feathered by the inhabitants upon his return. Spelling as pronounced, it is as follows:

Old Flood Ireson, for his hord bort, Was torred and feathered and corried in a cort, And for leaving five men on a wrack, Was torred and funthered all over his back. Life of Judge Story, by his Son,

To the Point.

We invite attention to the communication copied from the Central Christian Herald, entitled The Plague and Intemperance-A Parallel." We would ask the reader after he has perused the article a question or two, and if he exmet of the friends of Temperance. The resolve them, let him invoke the aid of a distiller, liquor seller, pettifoggiog lawyer, venal politician or judge. If such an occurrence should taken place in Geneva, would it be "Constita- Temperance Home, has been encouraged tional," to interfere ? Would that section of by a legislative appropriation of \$2,000 the bill of rights be invaded which declares to which the Society has added \$3,000 that every individual has an inationable right making the entire expense of the new happiness and safety;" if a Legislature should provide for penishing the individual who propagated the plague, and for destroying the infecting salve? Would not such legislative provision conflict directly with that section of the Constitution which ways there shall be " no unmirrontable searches and seignesses. And that report alludes in some detail to the efforts other provision which declares that "private providing the Society to obtain the passage of

full compensation to the owner is first made ! with a man's trade or business ?

one show us the difference between the care occurring in Geneva, and the one now existing in our country, There is a difference we admit, in the extent and nature of the mischief done, and this difference is all against the liquor traffic, but in the character of the act. there is no difference. From the way in which the apologists of the liquor business verson. one would suppose that the Constitution was formed to protect distilliers, and liquor-sallers and liquor, and that no other persons or property could claim this protection. The scoundrel who propagates the plague has an inalienable right to "enjoy and defend life and liberty. acquire, possess, and protect property, persue and obtain happiness and sufety," but the surferors have no such rights. The "Courts shall be open and every individual s'all have remedy by due course of law for injuries done to his lands, goods, person, health or reputation "provided, nevertheless, that such individual is distiller, or engaged in the liquor traffic Injuries to lands, goods, person and reputation of women and children are excepted. They may be robbed, of all that is dear by a liquor seller, and the Constitution admits of no remedy.

The Plague and Intemperance-A. Parallel.

In Henry's Life of Calvin, vol. ii, page 50, is the following statement of a horrible atrocity, committed three hundred years ago: "A pestilential disorder had, for many years.

prevaited in Geneva and the curroun-ing dis-tricts, to such a degree that the population was, in fact, decimated, two thousand inhabitants dying out of twenty thousand, the highest esti-leate of the population of this little city. All the relations of life were disturbed; the would have become worse, had not circumstances led to the discovery of a conspiracy, of are injuity, even in those times, formed by a set of wretches, soho diffused the infection, by means similar to those employed in 1530. Their practice was to wix up the virus drawn from them to place it on the locks and burs of doors. courts of justice were closed; and the evil and on the lines in the public streets. The dis-ease was thus spread in the most awful manner. Even some of the inspectors of the hospitals were in league with these wretches, whose only object it was to share among each other whal belonged to the dead. They had bound themselves by an oath not to cease from this course, till Geneva, as they expressed it, could be fed with a single measure of corn, when it would be possible for them to take possession of the ontire city."

The above account reveals a diabolical atrocity, not often equaled in a wicked world. A set of wretches propagating the plages, and destroying the lives of these weighnors for the sake

Thirty-one of them were apprehended and burnt. The physician and two a-sisuants were quartered. It is probable that these three fur-nished the views from the ulcers of those sick of the plague, and manufactured the salve. Are you berrified gentle reader, and do you say, they deserved for their crimes, the doom

which they met?

But look, I pray you, at t'e plague which is propagated for gain among us, and which prevails so extensively. Drawkenness is a worse plague than that which has been the scourge of the East for so many hund of years. It destroys 30,000 lives annually. In the last ten years, 300,000 of our countrymen have gone to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's eternity. The plagne of drunkenness has destroyed more lives than was ever destroyed by the Asiatic plague and cholera combined.

But this is not all; drunkenness excites its subjects to the commission of crime—three tourths of all the crimes committed in the land are the product of drunkenness. The plague does not excite its subjects to commit crime. Drunkenness reduces man to disgrace and powerty, and involves has family and friends, his wife and children with him. The plague does not reduce to diagrace, or entail poverty and ruin upon a wife and children. Drunken-ness sends its victims to bell. The plague orr-ries those who are Christians to eternal blessed-

die of the plague than die the dronkard's death. The Genevese burnt to death thirty-one of those who, for gain propagated the plague among them. We give men legal authority to propaente, for the sake of gain, the plague of crunkenness among us. The Genevese quartered the men who aided in propagating the plague, by furnishing the virus and manufacturing the salve. Those who manufacture the poison among us, and forman it to others who are di-

rectly engaged in propagating the plague of drunkenness, are high in henor.

Fellow-Citizens! shall this doath-dealing plague be propagated forever! Shall men for-ever be allowed by law to propagate poverty and crime, discase and death, for their own pravate emolument, and sedues your children and mine to fall under the influence of this droudful

What would we think of a man who would What would we think of a man who would propagate the small-pox all over the country, for the sake of gain f or what would we think of a people who would give him legal authority to do so, by paying a pairty tax f We do not ask you to treat the propagators of drunkenness as the Genevese treated the propagators of the plague among them. But who would have blanned the Genevese for burning up all the plague-infected salve which they found, even if there had been a great cry that they were destroying men's property f This, then, is what we ask? Give us a law which shall sutherize the proper authorities to destroy that which creates drunkenness.

The chain-gang is now employed in rying stone, for the new Court House, an county reads, at Mount Hairy, a short dis north of the city. Judge Plinn is daily sen new recruits to the garg.

CONSOLEDATED .- It is stated that the stocks of the O'licity and Morse lines in the south-west have been consolidated, and that the O' Reilly office in this city, will be used by the new company.

National Temperance Society.

The Second Anniversary of the Nationa Temperauce Society took place at Me tropolitan Hall last evening. John Far-cenes, Esq., President of the Society, took the Chair. Rev. R. S. CRAMPTON of Rochester, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Annual Report was read by Rev. C. J. Warren. The past year has been marked by the most important events; the Maine Law has been agitated in different sections of the country-it has succeeded in several States to the entire satisfaction port contains some valuable statistical information, of which we condense the leading items. The effort for the Reform take place in this country, as is said to have atton of Inebriates, at the Industrial "to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, Asylum, for the past ten months, about possess and protect property, pursue and obtain appiness and safety;" if a Legislature abould "Home," from May 3, 1851, to March, 1852, is 400; and the average number at one time, 75. Nearly one hundred had left the Asylum, reformed and doing well, in the eight month prior to January 1852. The enterprise has since passe into the hands of Roy. L. M. Pegse. The

perty" shall not be taken for public use without a prohibitory law by the Legislature of the State. Early in April last, the Secretary Is it not clearly unconstitutional to interfere also applied to the Mayor of the City, and obtained an order to the Captains of After those questions have been fully and Police, to report the names and residen fairly answered, we would like to have some ces of all persons who kept their shops open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquor he order was made returnable vesterday, May 12, and to embrace the last four Sabbaths. An analysis of one of these reports shows these results:

Number of the places open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquor, 242 Porter Houses . . 89 | Hotels Restaurats 13 | Confectionary . .

Saloons.....12 Groceries.....118 Of these, are kept by women: Hotels 2, Saloons 3, Porter Houses 16. Marked "very bad," (by women 3)—6. One porter house is marked, "Thieves meet

There is reason to believe that this statement is very far below the truth; but even with this proportion, there would be, in all the city.

of the same same and a	
GROG-SHOPS.	
Open on the Sabbath4,840	
Groceries open to sell rum2,360	
Porter houses	
Restaurats and Saloons 500	
Kept by females 420	
"Very bad places" 120	
"Thieves meet here" 20	

Shall all these places be licensed for nother year? They will, or will be permitted to sell without license, unless some effort is made to induce the officers of our city government to do their duty, and refrain from violations of law.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Boston, late Chaplain of the Legislature of Massachusetts, made an effective address, in the course of which he read an extract of a letter from Mayor Parris, of Portland. Maine, in answer to the statements that that gentleman defeated Neal Dow in the ever since its enactment, and they cannot be wholly prevented; but I feel confident, that, through the vigilance of the City Police, the great object of the law will be accomplished in this city, and as hope in a manner calculated to allag rather than increase excitement,"

At this juncture, Col. E. L. Snow entered the Hall, and was greeted by round upon round of tumultuous applause. The great "ejected" acknowledged the compliment, and Shelton's Band played a

Rev. Mr. Willets, of Philadelphia, followed in an argumentative and humorous speech, full of encouragement to the tem perance people. Mr. Northannounced the withdrawal of the Corresponding Secre-tary of the Society, Mr. Warren, for another field of labor, and offered a resolution of thanks to that gentleman for his exertions in the cause.

A collection was taken up, which realized \$285.17. Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Trenton, and Col. Snow, made brief addresses, pointed and

effective. Col. Snow announced his determination to stand by the position he had taken in regard to the temperance movement, and to uphold the Maine Law when it shall be passed. His remarks were received with great applause and in the midst of enthusiastic cheering the meeting adjourned .- N. Y. Tones,

NORTH CAROLINA -The Grand Section of Cadets assembled in Wilmington on the 21st April. No business of special interest is reported to have been enacted. There are now seventy-five sections in the State, with a membership of one thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine; of which five hundred and twenty-four were initiated in the preceding three

The Publishers of the N. Y. Tribune are out with a prospectus for a Campaign Tribune, to commence on the 17th proximo and end on the 25th November ensuing. Terms-Single copy, 75 ets.; 5 copies to one address, \$2,50 11 copies do., \$5; 23 copies do., \$10-in

Mr. Jawerr, of Addison county, Vt. has imported one hundred and sixty sheep from Spain, for which he paid \$14,000. One buck cost \$900, and will

TF The chain-gang is now employed in quarrying stone, for the new Court House, and for county roads, at Mount Hairy, a short distance north of the city. Judge Plinn is daily sending new recruits to the gaug.

New ENTREPRIER. -The Hillsborough Gazette, has commenced a daily imne. It is a small neat sheet, about the size of the "San." It is published by J. K. Emrix, Esq.

Bouron, May 19, 1852.

resent are-Wangh, of Baltimore, James, bl New York, and Murris, of Cincinnati. Bishor Hamline, since the session began, has sent in his resignation of the Episcopil office, whish was accepted, and he is no longer a Bishop. elected during the present session, as the present number are energly insufficient to discharge

the church. The great question before the Conference so far, and the most talked of about here, is that of pews-whether such congregation shall be permitted to occupy their church in the manner most congenial to their own sense of propriety, or whether the preachers shall dic-tate in this matter. The question has come up by a petition from Union Chapel to be supplied with the ministry. The petition was received

by his Conference, where a decision was had against him. From this decision he appealed, and the case was twice tried last week-occu- ing: created much interest, not only among the church in this city, and visitors from abroad .-You will hear in mind that the General Con-ference holds its session in a church with pews and an Organ. Indeed, all the Meth churches in New England are either pewed, or the men and women are scated promiswhich involves the same principle. The mem bers, therefore, in this country, cannot understand how this practice, so universal among them, can be considered an offence against the ules of the church. And to refuse for more than two years, to supply a congregation with The a minister, as in the case of Union Chapel, or says:

above and below, was crowded with listeners Mr. Inskip made a most excellent speech in his own defence. It was full of numor, argument, and sometimes a surcasm. The audience was so delighted with it that once they forgot the proprieties of the place, and began stamping and clapping in token of their approbation, Mr. luskip was also ably defended by Rev. Dr. Tellt. The advocates in behalf of the action of the Ohio Conference were Rays. G. Moody, Geo. W. Walker, Jacob Young and Dr. Elliott idered as settling the question of pews; the taken, strongest opponents conceding the vote in that

case as a test vote on the pew question.

The case of Union Chapel will most probably be taken up in a day or two. There will be a proposition to modify the discipline of the church touching the practice, and there will doubtless be a very large majority in lavor of

At the first leisure moment I will advise you farther in relation to the doings of the Confer-C. W. F. Yours.

Futher of the Bruption.

ch contains three day than we were previously possessed of. Accounts concerning the late volcanic erup-

"By an accurate measurement of the enormous et of glowing lava where it first broke forth the side of Mauna Lox, it was ascertained to be 500 feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was 30 miles distant. We are of the opinion that it was a great distance, say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass; the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed. and a more sublime sight can scarcely by imagined. A coinma of moiton lavs, glowing with the most intense hest, and projected into the air to a distance of 500 feet, was a sight so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of 40 to 50 miles. The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over a hundred

In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more confracted. At some points, it has filled up ravines of 100, 200 and 300 feet in depth; and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuhe mower's scythel No obsthele can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over-ravines are filled up-forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man are commend-like flax in the furnace. Truly, "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the cruption in progress. A rumor fist and knocking the complainant down with has reached as that a small native village has one blow. The natortanate dunner was, of been destroyed, but of this we have no authors comes giad to get out of the house, with a sound

ed to witness this great eruption The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the northwest side and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mokuawcowco. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10 000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay,) must be some 50 or 60 miles -if it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point years supposed, after having filled up all the ravines. The gulches and inequalities of a broken country it will undoubtedly be one of the most exten-

sive eraptions of modern times." the store room of the House of Refuge. in which there was a considerable quantity of broom corn. The danger for a time was imminent, but through the great exertions of those fined to the building in which they originated. Several of the fire companies were on the ground and did good service. The entire loss by fire and water, says Mr. Greenwood, will not exceed \$300. It was undoubtedly the work of one of the boys. One lad by the name of John T. Smith, was so frightened that he jumped from a third story window, and broke his legs. As soon as the fire was discovered measurers were sent to the city to give the clarm; Mr. Hubbard was absent at the time.

AT The Indiana State Medical Society, which found broken, and very generally a pewter-col-has been in semion in New Albany during the ored coment may be observed protruding from week, adjourned on Thursday. The next an-it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle." week, adjourned on Thursday. The next an-nual meeting is to be held in Lafayetta. Dr. Brower, of Lawrenceburg, was elected president for the ensuing year.

CINCINDATE, HAMILTON AND DATTON BAIL-

Bowron, May 19, 1852.

Repron Barry Timers—As you have taken much inherent in the guestion of pews and free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of pews and free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of pews and free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the free eats, so long agitated in the guestion of the guestion ROAD.—The second annual report of the Presare over 45 miles of straight track. The total middle agod) are bow from 78 to 78 years of secent going north is 361-3 feet, and descent ago. This is an amount of longerity not often worth 110 8 feet-difference of ascent over de- paralled. ment, 250-5 feet.

The cost of the road, including right of way and land damages, engines and cars, depots, &c., &c., is set down at \$2,145,595, and the net carnings for the six months, ending April the rapidly increasing duties of that office in 1st, 1852, amount to \$62,032. It is proposed to lay a double track from Cincinnati to Commingsville, for which the iron is on hand and

> The report is full, clear and explicit in its details, and the general survey of the numerons railroad lines, which must become in part trib. stary to the Cincinnati and Dayton line, as exhibited in the report, certainly presents very

and referred to the committee on the Episcope ey, where it is still pending. Another provides out of said involving this are appeared to the Control of the Onio Control of the Another to the terr. J. S. Inskip. Mr. Inskip had far vocal the plan of allowing his congregation in sit in church as they deemed proper; and for questions growing out of this he had been tried by his Conformers, where a decision was how a well informed gentlemen countries. nected with one of the departments at Washington, from which they extract the follow-

pying the Conference several days. The case was warmly contested, and the whole merits of the controversy connected with the question.

Cincinnati, (Mr. G. W. Runyan) has been disof the contraversy connected with the question Cincinnati, (Mr. G. W. Ranyan) has been distributed by the Secretary of the Tressary to tear down the three buildings now on the governdelegates, but among the members of the went lot, (corner Fourth and Vine streets,) and get the grounds ready for putting down the

The proper Committee has agreed to put the additional appropriation asked for (\$50,000) in May 18, the General Appropriation Bill, doubtless carry. This gives a food of \$75,000 for which a very handsome building may be erected, with proper recommy in the expendi- has recently sestained a heavy run upon it for

LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD .--The Mount Starting Whig of the 21st inst., street. New York, where the bills are issued,

a minister, as in the case of Union Couper, to punish a minister for favoring the pew system, as in the case of Mr. Inskip, sounds to their cars atrange and numethodistic.

We are much gratified to near that the test of Greenup and Carter have subscribed most effective to the stock of the Lexington and Bir Sandy railroad. We are told that the been unberiled and of course the work will now proceed. Measures will now be taken to

ganize the company, We are informed by Judge Moore that more than \$30,000 in stock has been taken in the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad at Catlets. bargh, that some \$20,000 have been taken a Greenupeburg, and a large amount at Biggs

A letter to the Whig states that in Bath 262 The decision of the Conference against Mr. In- shares have been taken, which can be increased skip was reversed by a large majority. This is to 300. In Grayson 145 shares had been

STRANBOAT CAPRIZED, -The stern-wheel steamer Peytons, just purchased by Messre. Non-seedorff and Newton, for the Pomeroy and Cincinnati Irade, was copered opposite Race street, yesterday, and totally lost. She was endeavoring to take a flatboat in tow, when the wind, which was very high at the time, took her broadside and listed her over so much that she filled and sunk; and after floating down some distance, the cabin and hall parted, but not until those on board, about thirty in num-ber, were saved, who were taken off by skiffs We have The Polymenian of the 13th of and the Western Row ferry. The Captain's mother and the chambermaid were the only women on hoard. There was about \$500 worth of freight on board, which was a total loss, together with the boat, which was valued at \$3000. The owners had not one dollar insurtion on Mauna Loa were received in Honolula suce, and besides lost their tranks, which float ed ashere, were broken open, and rifled before the owners got possession of them.

Sudden Dearst.—On Friday last a Mrs.

Elizabeth Elebardson, residing nine miles back of Covington, came to her death very anddenly as follows: Some of her children went into the house and told her that they had found a ben's nest in a hollow stump, but were not able to roach the ezgs, when she went out and got them. On reaching down she felt something prick her hand, which at the time she thought was a splinter, but abortly after her hand commerced swelling, and soon her whole body was no swollen as to came her death in sour hours after—she was poisoned. It was sup-Suppley Dearst .- On Friday last a Mrs sour hours after—she was poisoned. It was supposed that she had been bitten by a snake. Dr. Muzzy, of our city, was went, for, but arrived too inte to be of any arrvice.

PROMPT REPLY TO A DUN, -In a trial before Esquire Dannettell yesterday, the following way to pay de is, or rather to stop a dun, brought out. The defendant (a coffee house keeper) used complainant \$12. Complainant went to defendant house, drank, and paid for a glass of beer, and then told him he wished to speak to him privately. "You do, do you," ruption defendant. "You can't talk privately to me," at the same time drawing off with his Two vessels had sailed for Hilo, both filled arreald on the charge of seault, and held is to their utmost capacity with people who desirhad hetter have paid the bill.

Fault .- The McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio, Chronicte, of the 13 alt., says, "The prospect for a good erop of apples in this couty is very flattering. We also learn that our neighbors of Washington county will

have a full supply of this fruit the present The Bucyrus, Crawford county, O., Forum of the 14th inst.," says:

"From present appearances we are going to FIRE AT THE HOUSE OF REPUZE—About

2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in

Peaches are all falled."

We learn that the prospect for an ebundant erop of apples was never better in Franklin county. Of cherries, there will be a medium about the building, and the timely arrival of crop. Peaches will be scarce, and, of course, help from the city, the flames were mainly con-GOLD DOLLARS, -The Philadelphia Lesiger

of Thursday says:
Split gold-dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying, and the caution cannot be too often re-peated to be on the lookout for them. The piece, some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one-half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered aides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the frand. "The milling around the edge will be

There are 265 prisoners in the Indiana

says that there is a strip of land beckering or

THE NEW MEXICO REVOLUTION. - The Winh ington Telegraph publishes the following ference to the revolution in New Mexico Private dispatches were yesternay received is effect that a revolution was anticipated, and that Gov. Calhoun, who is convalenced, after a protracted ilines, had availed himself of such military assistance as could be procured, to resist and quell whatever opposition to the laws should

Disputches from Gov. Calhonn say that threatened revolution portends serious frouble. Volunteers were being raised to serious the revolutionists and to preserve order.

Tue Uppen Minningares,-The St. Louis Intelligeneer of Wednesday argo:

The eater has no by the registra along the level from five to air results when, in bottom on the opposite side is overflowed in all the low places and a portion of the plank road in the direction of Caskuskia, and one or more bridges washed away. The Osage river is put-ting out full, the Missouri river rising from thence down, opper Mississippi high, and from every indication we are to have high water

BTWe saw this morning, in the hands of a returned Californian, Mr. C. Meeks, of Ohio, a returned Calliornian, ar. C. metal, worth by lump of the pure precious metal worth by weight nearly \$3.000. It was the largest specimen we ever beheld, and was dog up by the lucky holder on Bear river. Mr. M. comes hucky holder on Bear river. Mr. M. come home after an absence of two years with a fortune, most of which he has extracted from the earth by his own hands .- Buffalo Conrice

SOSPENSION OF THE ANN ARPOR BANK.-Th Government Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, Mich. specie, and on Tuesday last gave out and refus ed to redeem, This bank has a large circula and most of them circulated.

IT A distressing occurrence took place last Wednesday at the wharf. Quite an aged German lady, who had just arrived from the ald country, and who had a son living in the Queen City, made a mis-step and fell into the hatch way of one of the steamers, causing almost instant death. The accident was caused by he impatience to step ashore.

IJ Gilmon county, Tenn., has voted by ajority of aix hundred, in favor of subscribing \$150,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Raifroad .-They promise to do the same thing for the uisville and Nashville railroad.

EF Glancing over a page of Blackwood, re ently, we met with this observation: "There but one way of being correct and agreeing with every body; it is to say nothing that can be of any possible use to any one."

MILIPARY ASYLUM .- We learn from a reble source, that one of the Military Asylums of the United States is to be located at or near the city of Cincinnati.

IFInformation from Indianapolis says the free-banking law has passed both houses of the Indiana Legislature.

MARRIED-On Sunday evening, May th, by Rev. WM. H. HARRISON Mirchan, formerly publisher of the Western Fountain, to Miss Calasry Loxe, both

Form of Applicationfor a Charter of the Temple of Honor.

Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance
The undersigned inhabitants of
lieving the Order of the Daughters of Temperahe well calculated to extend the blessings of he well calculated to extend the blessings of total abilinence, and promote the general welfare of markind, respectfully pention the Grand Union of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, No. —, Daughters of Temporance, to be located in _____, and andre your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and usages of said Grand Union.

nion.

Euclosed in the Charter, \$5.

To be discribed to Mary Cooper, G. S. S., Cincin ati, Ohio—ten of postage.

Cheapest Paper in America! GREAT INDUCEMENTS! New Volume! New Type! Aew Features! Enlargement to Mammoth Size! BOT THIRTY-SIX_ Columns of Reading Matter 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF PAPER! BEAUTY OF PRINTING!! AND EXCELLENCE OF READING MATTER

PROSPECTUS New Volume (commencing on or about the 1st of July next,) of the

LARGEST Dollar Weekly Paper in the West Published in Cincinnati, entitled

The Dollar Times. Established in 1843.

CALVIN W. STARBUCK, PUBLISHER. JAMES D. TAYLOR, EDITOR. The BOLLAR TIMES has been in existence near nine years, and in that time has secured a circulation beyond the most sampline expectations of its warnest friends, without the sid of self-landatory advertisements, or even the ordinary exertions that should have been used to place it in a properlight before the public. Neutral is politica, well sreaking

FREELY AND PEARLESSLY

briween parties, the Transaddeenes itself to the candid reader of both, arecaling always to the REASON, NEVER TO THE PREJEDICES of men. An important feature of the Doctor LITERARY DEPARTMENT. to which much time and attention is devoted, by pre-paring and selecting such matter as may be carried will pleasure and profit into the

PARLOR, or to the HEARTH-STONE of our most exemplary citizens. STORIES FOR THE YOUNG PROPER, PROVERES FOR THE OLD, FACTS for the MATTER OF FACT,

AND PICTIONS FOR THE LOVERS OF THE MARVELLOUS! If will also contain the latest Reports of Pash-lord, Valuable Recipes and Useral Hints for

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The Agricultural Department In attended to with great care, and all the ones can-certain in the state daily apparent of the con-od. Totally a real point which, question with a resisting a guasi influence upon the infure color country, it is the codesver of the edition of this pa-per, to give it the stiention to which its import-ance justly entitles it.

The Commercial Department In order the control of efficient figurature, who pay particular attention to the principal Common cial transactions of the city. A lift and compile Review of the Chodanasti Market is given each Review of the Condinanti Maract is given each week, to jobiar with the Eases of Exchanges, im not a min. Exports of the city, —a corrected Hank Note Table, with the rates of discount of ever Hank in the United Sizies—a list of the Broken and Franditent Banks of the United Sizies, and descriptions of the New Countrieits as hot as they appear—a full report of the Markets in the principal cities of the Union—as well as full particulars, by each steemer, of the state of our principal products in the Foreign Markets, ingelier with such other commercial intelligence as may be of interest to business may. This department of the Times will be so full and complete, that

Every Business Man in the West Will feel at a loss without it.
In short, it will be the object of the Times to reflect the Times impurially, to caronicle the

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